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MISCELLANEOUS.

—73—

Royal Confederacy at Laybach.

AURORA BOREALIS.

This has ended in a consummation less "devoutly to be wished," than reasonably to be expected; and we are not reluctant to admit that, when we promised to make this a prominent subject in our series of "reminiscences," we wished, while we almost despaired, that we might have a very different conclusion to commemorate. Our immediate attention however, according to the very terms of our engagement is to be called to the Confederacy at Laybach, as it was *pro-spective*, not to the result as it is now, *retro-spective*.

Let us look at the composition of it first, and then at the occurrence which occasioned its assembling. In the former, we shall probably find the fabled partition of the carcass between the Imperial Lion on the one side, and his confederates of the forest on the other, tolerably well illustrated. As the fable goes, although his Imperial Majesty had taken no part in the chase, he had advised and contrived the project, had encouraged the pursuit, and was "in at the death," and claimed, in the true spirit of prerogative, the right of apportioning the spoil. The head of the victim he demanded, as an emblem of royal authority being the part which supported the Crown; the heart, as the noblest part of the animal, and therefore typical of the noblest part of the state, viz. the Sovereign; the *liver*, because it was agreeable to His Majesty's stomach; and the *entrails* and the *offals* he decreed should be divided among his confederates, in portions, as they should respectively be able to seize and retain them. With this gracious condescension the vassal brutes were under a necessity of appearing well satisfied, (even though it was plain the jackal, who had started the game and headed the chase, must come in for more than an equal share,) from the common consciousness that the scanty portions which each of them, under this decree, might be allowed to possess, was more than he could either acquire or retain, but by his Imperial Majesty's permission or forbearance. The antecratical high priest of the Holy Alliance neither started the game nor joined in the chase, but he found a ready purveyor in Austria, and servile confederates in other sovereigns. Universal dominion is the stake, to obtain which he has begun by bribing Austria with the entrails of Italy, and Prussia with the promise of some offal nearer home. The Catholic pontiff, forsooth! in the pure spirit of Christian liberality, joined the Greek patriarch of Moscow in blowing the trumpet of hostility, while France and England looked on, enjoying the sport, without partaking in the dangers of the chase. Such, then, was the composition of this notable association, such the combination of artifice and force enlisted in the design of inveigling the poor old King of Naples into a trap, and hunting down the nation. If it did not present too humiliating a picture of human nature, the folly and madness of public men, whether Kings or Ministers; Generals in the field or Diplomats in the cabinet, the sticklers for despotism or the demagogues of faction, however productive of disaster and calamity to their fellow-men, might be an amusing subject of contemplation: their sudden friendship, their inexplicable enmities, their capricious alliances, their extraordinary forgetfulness of past injuries, their extravagant expectations of future benefits. A more ample, or a more variegated field, for this kind of animadversion than that pre-

sented at Laybach, has not often obtruded itself on the notice of the moralist or the politician. Nothing but this kind of infatuation could have obliterated from the recollection of Francis the part which his imperial brother played within a few short years. When Austria, already enfeebled by her exertions in the common cause, still struggled with her enemies, and strained every nerve to save Europe from the grasp of Napoleon, the magnanimous Alexander joined the arch-enemy of all independent sovereigns to share in the plunder which his protection promised. Nothing but infatuation could have blinded him to the general rapacity of the same Alexander, who has successively ravished provinces from every neighbouring Potentate:—from the Turk, from Prussia, from Poland, and lastly from Sweden, when struggling not only for her own existence, but when aiding the common cause of Europe. Could Austria, we may ask, remember all these things, and yet, except under the influence of infatuation, offer "the right hand of fellowship," to such a co-adjutor? Although, indeed, at length, this northern Leviathan had taken an opposite course, and had hurled defiance at the head of his former associate, Napoleon, what was it but the common fate of all marauders, who begin by pillaging, and end by quarrelling about the division of the plunder. Even this tergiversation should have begot suspicion and generated disgust, in the breast of Francis, and he should magnanimously have disclaimed all favour, all support at his hands, and exclaimed with the poet—

"Timeo Danos, et dona ferentes."

What, then, it will perhaps be asked, should Austria have unresistingly looked on, and seen her best provinces ravished from her controul, and have pusillanimously acquiesced? To such a question the replies might be as diversified as the grievances which produced and attended the crisis. In the first place, she should have made her dominion a blessing, and not a curse, and she needed not have feared the infection of revolution; but even if force of arms, and not a sense of justice, was to be the *dernier resort*, she should, in the second place, have relied on her own strength, and wielded her own weapons at her own discretion, not at the dictation of foreign interference. Naples was an independent government, and if Austria could find any apology for interfering in her concerns, it lay in the adage of "*tua res agitur cum proximus ardet, &c.*" and in the exception to the general rule imposed by necessity, not in any common rule itself. For the interference of Austria alone, the plea of necessity might have been urged, at least with plausibility; and, however odious to those immediately concerned, might have been excused, if not approved, by the rest of the world. The dictation of that unhallowed league of despotism, misnamed surely in mockery, "The Holy Alliance," admits of no extenuation. Its authors, its instruments, and its objects, have all been equally exposed in the nakedness of their common deformity, by the conferences at Laybach, to the detestation of mankind. It may be a fortunate circumstance for the liberties of Europe, that the discovery has been thus somewhat prematurely accelerated; but we have at present only engaged to analyse the composition of the confederacy, not to discuss, at least till a future occasion, the probable abortiveness of their councils, or the probable issue of their temerity.

If Russian interference was preposterous, what can be advanced in defence of the second member of "the league,"

Prussia? One only of two inducements can have stimulated him to second the views of his imperial neighbour: either he had no alternative but submission to the Russian mandate, or he trembled for the forfeiture of his faith to his own subjects, and fancied the only means whereby to preserve his personal despotism, was to root out the semblance of liberty from every soil in Europe. If the former of these reasons operated, it was contemptible; if the latter, odious and detestable. It is quite out of nature to suppose that the King of Prussia can place any reliance on the friendship of a monarch, who, in the very wantonness of caprice, urged him into a war with Bonaparte, then patched up a peace with the common enemy, and partook in the spoils of his common friend: if, therefore, it be apprehension alone that renders him subservient to the dictates of such a sovereign, it is the best possible proof of the dangerous ascendancy of that man in Europe, and the impolicy of an association with him to stifle the rising energies of Naples. It affords at once an illustration of the objects of the "Holy Alliance," and the dangers to all the States of Europe, involved in it; betrays to the most transient view the honour reserved for even the most powerful or the most favoured of them, viz. that of being last devoured.

Of the Holy Pontiff, whose soul seems to have been at the conferences at Laybach, though his person remained in the Vatican, we shall reserve ourselves for a future Number, in which we purpose discussing the occurrences which occasioned this notable assembly, and taking a prospective view of the issue in which it is likely to terminate. Not so of the party which Great Britain, or at least the ministers of Great Britain took on this memorable occasion. Of their proceedings it is necessary we should take notice, because it appears to us they have not been understood or appreciated. We have no criterion, indeed, by which to judge, but their own circular letter, addressed to their Ministers at Foreign Courts, and of it we say, "*ex pede Herculem*," it is the very prototype of political entity. We pass over any little grammatical errors in its composition, and hasten to the consideration of its essence; the spirit in which it was written, rather than the *terrore* in which it was couched. It reminded us much of a homely maxim, in every old woman's mouth, respecting the month of March, viz. that "it comes in like a lion, but goes out like a lamb." The instrument we are alluding to begins with a very decent storm, about the independence of nations, but ere long its fury seems to be tempered by a sort of side wind, setting in from Austria, charged with qualifications and exceptions, and ultimately sinks into exhaustion, and whines in recitative a hymn to peace. Metaphor apart, our opinion of this notable circular is, that it was a mere tob to the whale, or the humiliating tenor of its conclusion would not have been made so inconsistent with the spirit and intrepidity of its commencement. No man with a drop of British blood in his veins but must admire the assertion of independence which distinguishes the introduction, but the whole effect of that is superseded at the conclusion by the earnestness with which the resentment of the imperial confederates is deprecated for that very assertion, and by the particular energy with which the desire of peace is insisted upon. We cannot better characterise this incongruous abortion of diplomacy than by adopting the description given by a lady celebrated for her wit at the Court of George the Third, of a General Officer of high distinction at the same Court, and celebrated equally for his gallantry in the field, and for his assiduity at St. James's. "That man (said the lady) *marches into the presence* as if he were at the head of a regiment going to attack the whole population of the drawing-room, but he always glides out again in melting movements, to the tune of *Largo-lee*."

Mutability of Human Affairs.—A melancholy instance of the mutability of human affairs presents itself at this moment, when the first cousin of the mother of the Countess of ——— and Lady ———, is petitioning the General Pension Society for the relief of three shillings per week, to prevent her becoming the inmate of a workhouse, and this, too, at the advanced age of seventy-two, and of unimpeachable character.

Affairs of Italy.—The affairs of Italy have lost all interest since the Neapolitan armistice; and the occurrences in the city of Naples itself are nearly as completely enveloped in darkness, as if Mount Vesuvius had again overwhelmed it with a torrent of lava. Our daily papers which seem striving to please an ultra faction of placemen and parsons, for we cannot call them ministerial after being successively disowned from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Vice President of the Board of Control, have been mustering the slender talent they possess, to prove that the revolution in Naples was accomplished by a small party in the State, and disapproved of by a great majority of the people; we sincerely believe few of the sensible part of the community will take the trouble to inquire as to the truth of any thing coming from such a source, but without the trouble of inquiry, it must be evident to all, that if it be a truth, it is one of the severest sarcasms which could be produced against those whom it is intended to compliment. What sort of opinion we should like to know, are we to form of a great majority of the people, who would submit to have a revolution forced down their throats by a small party, against their wills; surely the Doctor and the old Perth Taylor must think the heads of the people of Italy, are made of the same stuff as our own great party at home are; we can well imagine how our well-fed jacks in office would feel if some unmanageable part of the community were, for a time, to save them the trouble of drawing their salaries; and we can further imagine how they would poke their heads out of holes and corners, and sing a hymn to loyalty; if danger was over, and a band of Cossacks come to reinstate them in their offices, we dare say the Doctor and Snip are in the right; the good round sum collected in the kingdom of Naples, in the shape of taxes, and remitted to Vienna in place of being expended in public works in the kingdom, as was always done, even during the worst tyranny of Bonaparte, could not be collected in Naples without a few snug official gentlemen, and a *choride* or two sung to their praises in a courtly gazette; we know not what prices those chimeras may get in a musical country like Italy, but it is not unlikely that a snuff-box might be given for praising a Bourbon, and a service of plate, perhaps, for abusing a Queen. No matter though the snuff-box should want the diamonds, and the plate should be Wedgwood's best, in place of standard silver; with the rate of wages we presume not to meddle; the hire might be worth the labourer, he has a month to open, and lungs to hawl in Naples as well as in London, and a prostituted pen which will abuse a Queen, or a Commonwealth, with equal indifference, at the different prices prefixed to the degrees of slander. We recollect well that the pages of a new celebrated Morning Paper were once fouler against Buonapartists than Snip's Gazette ever was against the Queen; and, we suppose, it was exactly in the proportion as diamonds were more valuable than silver. Far be it from us to mix up the Ministry with such proceedings at least voluntarily. Every body knows a Government cannot be supported, piece-meal. The Ultras, through their idiotical officiousness, are often an intolerable nuisance to Ministers; yet,

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole."

and they must be allowed some portion of indulgence; this is not a fault in any one man, or set of men, it is one of the consequences of the existing state of things, and to which Mr. Pitt, no doubt, looked when he said, "no honest man could be a Prime Minister;" that he thereby made himself a character which he might afterwards have felt no objection to shake off, is not our business. What we say, is, that the thing exists, and could not be avoided by any Ministry that might succeed the present, be they Whig or Tory. Governments, old or young, are nestling places for the lazy and designing; and, from the Court of St. Petersburg to the Court of Washington, the party in power obtain support by granting favours to those who help them. Where a dead carcass lies the blue bottle will hum, and as the brawny rump of John Bull affords a better repast than can be got in other kingdoms, the regular blues of the Court may expect that Doctors and Taylors, and other crawling things of corruption, will endeavour to squeeze themselves in, and taste a morsel of the public spoil.—*Aurora Borealis.*

British Newspapers.

The *Literary Gazette* computes the number of London papers circulated in a week, at 333,000; of Provincial at 623,000. Total nearly a million a week, or 48,000,000 a year. It then proceeds as follows:—

Though simply speculative, it would be curious to calculate on these data the number of readers in the kingdom, the number of hours employed in reading, and the quantum of effect produced in conversation, by this prodigious circulation of newspapers. At a first view it would seem that the entire adult population of Great Britain did nothing else but print and peruse journals. It is however sufficiently obvious that these channels of intelligence and of opinion are so widely ramified that they must have an incalculable influence on the weal or ill of the people. This ought to be a solemn warning to those who conduct them, beyond all laws of restraint, above the dread of all associations to prosecute, and dearer than any motives of selfish interest. We would exhort the very humblest of our brethren never to lose sight of the heavy responsibility under which they act. The lowest paper has its circle, upon whose minds it operates; and its duty, even with the highest, is—to speak the truth, discourage vicious, and instil beneficial principles. To those whose popularity gives them an extensive sphere, we need hardly insist on the important nature of their functions. Every one superintending a periodical work in great demand, must be made sensible of his power at every step he moves. It meets him in society, in public and in private; it deeply affects individual and general interests; tastes are formed, judgments are upheld, acts of moment are done on no other grounds, and too often with no other inquiry. It ought therefore to be constantly felt, that.

—————“It is excellent

To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous

To use it like a giant.”

The bonds upon editors are manifold. Self interest, the basest of them all, ought to dictate impartiality and justice; but the stronger ties of literary character, of utility, of honour, and of public duty, are twined about their hands and heads; and, without exalting them above the due estimate of their influence, we would again repeat that, as the responsibility is onerous, so, when well acquitted, must the reward be mighty, and the sense of gratification unbounded.

During the sitting of Parliament, each morning Journal has from six to ten or more gentlemen of literary acquirements, engaged in reporting the debates. These succeed each other in rotation in the gallery of the House of Commons, or space for strangers in the upper house; and remain, as may be requisite, half an hour, an hour, or two hours respectively, to take notes of what passes; as one retires, another occupies his place; and the succession lasts till the business is done. In the same way, the matter is delivered to the printers; the first reporter goes to his office and writes out his part of the debate, while the second is carrying on the system of note-taking; and so the whole proceeds through three, four, five, six, seven, or ten individuals. This division of labours, renders that practicable which we daily see, and which would otherwise be thought impossible. The same principle is seen in the printing office, or chapel, as it is called. The principal printer receives the debates written on slips of paper, and distributes them to his ten or fourteen compositors, to be put in type. When finished the matter is put regularly together, and impressions are taken as the work goes on, which are submitted to another officer, called the Reader, for correction. A lad reads the MSS. to this person, while he cons the proof, and jots on the margin, the needful alterations. Again handed to the compositors, these alterations are made in the type; and the proof is read twice more before it is finally made up into columns for the editor, and for putting into the shape in which it is published. The news and politics, and all other branches of the paper, undergo a similar process; and it is altogether curious to see the busy and active scene in which, perhaps, ten able writers, a greater number of clever printers, superintending readers, correctors, printers, and editors, are all co-operating to the same end—the publication on the morning of the morrow, of that well filled sheet, of which the very commencement was witnessed some twelve hours before. The circumstances of getting the sheets stamped at the Stamp Office, wetting for printing, and submitting them to the press, in pages or forms (i. e. two pages together), it would prolong this article too much to detail; we shall only mention that, for expedition's sake, it is often necessary to print the latest made up pages four or five times over; so that, though only one sheet is produced, it is frequently set up, in fac similes, twice or thrice.

To conclude the whole, the publishing of a large impression is, in itself, remarkable. The speed with which reams of moist paper are counted, and disposed of in quires, dozens, single papers to the various newsmen—the clamour of their boys, and the impatience of the devils, constitute a spectacle of no common kind.

The evening papers, which take their reports from those of the morning, are, of course, spared a very considerable expense. Some of the leading morning journals disburse, for literary assistance and printing, about 200*l.* weekly; none of the evening, we presume, expend one half of that amount, however liberal they are in providing for the public entertainment and information.

In the weekly prints, the system is nearly the same; only they do not employ reporters, or look much after original matter; except perhaps that some of the leading Sunday newspapers obtain an account from the law courts on Saturday, and of any late news on that day. Their expenses are thus comparatively inconsiderable, and their emoluments great. It is not easy to speak with certainty, nor would it be right in us to do so, of the profits of any particular journals; we shall therefore conclude by stating the common rumour that, at least, one morning paper is worth from fifteen to eighteen, two from eight to ten; one evening more than ten; and one, or perhaps two weekly, from three to five thousand pounds per annum.

Picturesque Scenery near Glasgow.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Chronicle.

SIR,

I am one of those persons who are fond of visiting picturesque scenery, but who, like many others of my fellow citizens, have little time to spare for such enjoyments. I can often however afford a Saturday afternoon, and sometimes a whole day, and generally employ it in that way, very much to my gratification; and can assure those who think an afternoon too short for such an excursion, that they have sufficient time after mid-day to visit many interesting scenes—scenes worthy of the notice of the man of taste, and which lie at no great distance from this city. The beautiful scenery of the Cart, the Kirk Burn, the Rooken, the the Spout of Ballagan, and the Campsie glen are all within his reach; the last though among the farthest off, is within three hours walk, and surpassed by few such scenes in the Highlands of Scotland.

I am astonished that this delightful spot should be so much neglected, embracing as it does every feature of interest which the Highland glen is calculated to produce. Its bold projecting rocks covered with variegated moss, or beautifully mantled with ivy, its picturesque waterfalls murmuring among the trees, its steep banks and towering cliffs overhang with silver firs, weeping birches, and aged oaks, produce the most pleasing emotions on the mind of the visitor, if he is not destitute of sensibility. Here too the botanist and painter will find ample scope for their genius, and each will be repaid for the little fatigue he may have endured in coming hither.

Last Saturday, being determined to indulge myself in my favourite pastime, I set off from this city on foot about five o'clock in the morning, accompanied by three friends, for the purpose of taking one day's tour to the north. We arrived at the Clachan, or old town of Campsie, at about half past seven o'clock, morning; and after breakfasting at the Inn, sign of the Crown and Regalia of Scotland, we visited the glen above-mentioned, and there spent about two hours. We then ascended from the glen at the north end, by means of an oaken ladder, of a rude construction as the rocks to which it gives access, and which is the only way of entry from the north. Having gained the summit above, we continued our route along the Craw Road till we arrived at the Muir Toll Bar, distant from Glasgow about fifteen miles. Here we bent our course eastward, and in two hours arrived at the top of an elevated mountain called the Meikle Binn. This is one of the hills which was chosen by those appointed by Government to take the Trigonometrical Survey, and from its height commands a grand and most extensive prospect.

In this neighbourhood the classic river Carron takes its rise, and can be distinctly traced by the eye till it enters the Forth. Here too the far famed fields of Falkirk and Banuockburn, which were once bathed with the blood of our ancestors lie at no great distance, and may be pointed out. On the west of this mountain the strath of Fintry, with the village in the distance, forms a fine prospect, while on the north-east the Forth is traced from the neighbourhood of Stirling Castle, studded with its ancient seats and thriving villages, till it loses itself in the ocean beyond the Bass Rock and North Berwick Lave. The Ochil Hills, also rise majestically on its north banks, and Arthur's Seat and the Pentland Hills on its south terminate the view in that direction, while still farther south the view is continued to Tinto, including the various windings of the Clyde.

Having still the Earl's seat to visit before our return home, we descended the mountain by the same way, and after crossing again the Craw Road, we began to ascend the hills towards the west. As this is not the general way access to the mountain, and as we had about seven miles travelling over hills and marshy ground before we arrived at its base we would recommend the visitor the more easy access by Strathblane. The little fatigue however which we felt was not without its pleasures, and we were amply repaid when we gained the summit.

The view from this mountain forms a most magnificent picture. On the North a grand vale lies far below, ornamented with picturesque cottages and country seats. At the West end of this vale lies Loch Lomond, with its numerous islands, and towards the North end, the Loch of Monteith with its island and chapel in ruins.

The North and West parts of this vale are bounded by lofty mountains, rising behind each other in rugged and pyramidal forms, till they are lost among the clouds; while the brilliant lights and shades of gold and azure blue which tinge their lofty summits produces the most magical and sublime effect. On the South-West the view is somewhat similar to that on the East from the Meikle Binn; the Firth of Clyde forms a prominent part of the picture, and the coast of Ayr, Ailsa Craig, and Arran Hills are distinctly seen, while the view to the south is terminated by the hills in the neighbourhood of Mearns and Kilbride.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, we began to descend from this interesting mountain, towards the south, along the banks of the plane Water, till we arrived at the Spout of Ballagan, a fall of water of great height. To see this scene to advantage, however it is necessary to get to the bed of the river; but as it required more time than we were disposed to spend we left it and arrived at Strathblane about half-past five o'clock, and came to Glasgow that night having walked about 40 miles.

Thus, Sir, have I endeavoured to call the attention of some of your town's readers who may be scene-hunters to places in their neighbourhood, which they should visit before travelling to a distance. I have visited some of the principal scenery in the North and West Highlands and have often thought the comparison not odious. I might have mentioned the Druidical Temple known by the name of the *Three Auld Wives Lifts*, Mugdock Castle, and a very entire part of the Roman wall which are all to be seen between this and Strath-blane; but as I have occupied too much of your valuable paper already, and as I intend to resume the subject on some future occasion, I must for the present bid you adieu.—I am, Sir your's &c.

PERAMBULATOR.

African and Asiatic Society.

On the 29th of June the Annual General Meeting of the above excellent Institution was held at Freemasons' hall, and attended by a respectable assemblage of persons.

Previous to the chair being taken, a great number of poor Africans were regaled in an adjoining room with a good dinner.

At one o'clock the chair was taken by W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M. P., who introduced to the meeting Sir Charles Macartney, bart. The worthy chairman then addressed the assemblage on the objects of the society, which he stated to be for the purpose of relieving and educating the poor natives of Africa and Asia, who through chance or otherwise, might sojourn in this country. The chairman concluded by observing that the report of the committee would now be read.

The Secretary then read the report of the last year's proceedings. It instanced several cases to show the great good the Society had accomplished, particularly that of James Boto, who had been taken from the streets of the metropolis, and made a most astonishing progress in education. He was afterwards sent to Port au Prince to instruct the natives. A very excellent written letter of thanks sent by him to the Society was here read, and elicited much applause. The report concluded by making a feeling appeal to the generosity of the public, as the Society were 200l. in arrear.

THE Rev. Mr. BRATHWAITE moved that the report be adopted and printed, under the direction of the committee, and the Institution should in future be called "The Society for the relief and instruction of poor Africans and Asiatics." He had no doubt the resolution would be approved by the meeting. Seeing so many able advocates of the poor African in the room, he should not detain them; but, from a residence in Asia, he could speak to the utility of the Society. (applause.)

Lieut. GORDON, in a few words, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Wm. GURNEY moved the thanks of the meeting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as patron of the Institution. The rev. gentleman in an able speech eulogized the charitable conduct of the above illustrious personage, and expatiated of some length on the importance of the society, and the demands it had on the liberality of the British public. He lamented the state of the funds of the society, and hoped the nobility would add their names to the list of distinguished persons at the head of the society, which was highly beneficial. (applause.)

The motion, on being seconded, was carried with cheers.

The Hon. and Rev. GERARD NOEL, Sir B. MACARTNEY, Bart., and other Gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting in very able speeches.

The committee and officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and thanks having been voted to the worthy chairman, Mr. Wilberforce expressed his acknowledgement, and the meeting adjourned.

"Remember me."

Ah! how shall I cease to remember thee, dear?
As soon may the Sun cease to glow in its sphere;
All Nature run backwards, and chaos become,
Or hurry, at once, to the general doom.
Think'st thou, thine endearments I e'er can forget;
Those tears at our parting, and smiles when we've met;
Those deep-heav'd emotions; that silence in sighs;
While the big drops spake volumes, which stood in thine eyes?

Ah! how shall I cease to remember the past,
Which, with thee, was delight, from the first to the last?
Can memory fail me, to think of those charms
Which all sorrows have sooth'd, as inclosed in thine arms?
Enraptured I've been; inexpressibly blest;
And softly have sunk on that bosom, to rest.
In the broad blaze of day, or the gloom of the night,
To the eyes of my mind thou art ever in sight.
By the hour we first met, when thou spakest disdainful;
And, ah! by our partings, since that time so painful:
By the children thou'at borne, whose death did distress us;
By those sweet cherubs living, I hope yet to bless us;
By the merits of Him, by whom sins are forgiven;
By the transports of hope, in the prospect of heaven;
By these things, and more than all these, were they needed
To give the new proofs, that thou art not unheeded;
While Memory holds her pure seat in my soul,
I shall ne'er cease to love, and thy virtues extol:
Indeed the cold earth must be highly heap'd o'er me,
When the thought of thy charms shall no more flit before me.
And when the time comes, the pale monarch shall part,
The pulse from the spirit, and worms take that heart
Which so truly has lov'd thee; his power shall never
Preside o'er the soul, and its pure breathings sever,
That still will "remember" to love thee for ever.

At Sea.

Faint gleams the Moon along her path
Obscured by gath'ring clouds;
And loud the winter's angry wind
Howls thro' the rattling shrouds;
The wide Atlantic's dark-blue wave
Rolls high its sparkling foam,
Whilst fond remembrance turns to thee,
My Country, and my Home!

Yet not thy depths of shadowy wood,
Nor fields of golden hue,
Nor tow'ring rocks, nor tangled dells,
Tho' they are fair to view,
Excite my bosom's fond regrets;
They live no more for me!
But 'tis Affection's angel voice
That calls my thoughts to thee.

The scenes on which my youthful eye,
Delighted, lov'd to rest,
On Mem'ry's changeful page alone
Are feebly now impress;
But pure Affection's sacred ties
Extend from pole to pole;
And, further drawn, more closely bind
The union of the soul.

I think upon those valued friends
From whom 'twas sad to part;
On joys which, recollected, still
Renew'd delight impart;
On hours when Learning's envied stores
Were open'd to my sight;
Or Pleasure added wings to Time,
And urged his rapid flight,

To thee, ELIZA! too, I turn,
Whose charms of heart and mind,
E'en than a brother's ardent love,
A closer tie could bind;
And oft my aching bosom beats,
Lest, far from thee remov'd,
The hand of death should sever me
From all I dearly lov'd.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—77—

LETTER X.

Judicial System of India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Another objection to a written Code may be foreseen, in the loss of employment to some hundreds of Native Judges who live by the darkness and intricacy of the various laws, civil and criminal, now in force. There is undoubted weight in any objection grounded on the diminution of the few respectable employments which our ascendancy and the progress of civilization have left in the hands of Native Gentlemen of birth or education; and the strongest point of view, perhaps in which the objection can be put by those who are most inimical to a reform under the operation of which these Judicial assessors and expositors must retire into insignificance, is this, that by lessening the number of prizes held out to the competition of Native talent and learning we shall diminish, at least in the next generation, the whole number of better educated persons and the total quantity of mental cultivation in the country, already exceedingly limited.

Even if this objection were good to the extent supposed, it will not be said that it ought to operate in bar of a grand Legislative and Judicial Reformation, the benefits of which are by supposition to extend to all classes of inhabitants in a whole country, while the particular interests with which it comes in contact, are those of a class exceedingly small; and—if we may judge from the *Poorneeah* case tried a few days ago in the Supreme Court, as well as from pretty general report and occasional notices in the Gazette—not entitled to any very special confidence or favour. But if the individuals affected were in possession of much stronger claims on the State than in truth they hold, the interests of so small a body must necessarily give way to the common weal. What would be thought of such objections to a Judicial Reform in England; and to the compilation of a Code so much required, so often proposed in vain—as that they would throw out of employment some thousand gentlemen of honor, talent and education, who have no other immediate livelihood than what they derive from the perplexities, tediousness, and quirks of our Laws as they now stand? They would be told that they must turn their acquirements to account in other fashions and callings; that it is not the business of the State to find occupation for individuals or orders of men; and that particular interests must yield to the general good. Such an objection in fact never would be hazarded openly, although no man alive doubts that a corporation-spirit of this very kind is actively and secretly at work to defeat every project devised by enlightened and humane individuals at home, for improving or simplifying the law, whether in gross or in detail.

The interest and power enjoyed by the legal profession in Britain is prodigious in extent, and probably exceeds that possessed by any other order in the State; so much so that England has been termed a "lawyer-ridden nation," and not without reason. Luckily we are not quite in that predicament in India, with relation to the worthies of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, that sit at the feet of European Judges, who are paid for administering Justice according to a barbarous jurisprudence which they are not expected or supposed to understand. It was said, with more point perhaps than good sense, by Lord Cornwallis in 1805, that he would rather fight than pay the auxiliary horse that came over from the Mahrattas; with more justice it might be said of the learned Native Judges, that it were better for India to pay them as pensioners than have the benefit of their *Futwas* and *Bewustahs* in return. To those actually in office at the moment the proposed reformation takes place, it would be nothing more than just to continue their stipends during the remainder of their lives; nor, in the present overflowing state of the Indian Exchequer, would it be difficult or impolitic to distribute annually, for the encouragement of learning and talent among the Native gentry, the same amount which is now disbursed in the form of salaries to these Judicial Assessors. A

fund thus created for increasing the salaries of Commissioners of petty causes, and other subordinate Officers of Justice, Police and Revenue, and for allowing them occasional honorary rewards and gifts, with really handsome pensions of retreat in their old age, secured in particular cases to one generation of their descendants, would go far towards counteracting the sordid and corrupt spirit so universally prevalent among Natives in authority, and which is strengthened at least by, if it does not originate in, the meanness and inadequacy of their salaries and prospects, compared with the extent of daily temptation to cupidity, an evil which we have the authority of a virtuous and politic Governor General (Lord Cornwallis) for declaring to have prevailed formerly among European Public Functionaries to an extent equally general and more alarming, but which was promptly put down and utterly extinguished in a few years by the simple expedient of multiplying the legitimate and avowed allowances. When the description of subaltern officers in question is put on some such elevated footing as that suggested, there will be no room for complaint that the extinction of the Native Judges' places in the European Cutcheries has taken away a spur to ambition and stimulus to learning. The totality of Prizes in the Wheel will remain the same in amount; it were indeed well to increase it considerably, while the entire revenue of the country more than suffices to pay all the charges of administration, defence, and interest of useful and politic territorial debt. The distribution of that total amount of Prizes however, into specific premiums, will be somewhat changed in respect to denomination and magnitude, but the number of capitals will not or ought not to be lessened. Education, intelligence, and knowledge of the new and easier Code will be as much essential qualifications for adventuring as they now are, or even more so, under due regulation; and there is no just reason to fear that the competition will be less hot and eager, especially if the Government shall see fit to throw into the *Pool* something from that fund of titular and honorary distinctions which it has at command to almost any extent, but has never yet drawn from, owing apparently to some delicate notions in regard to the ancient Native fountains of Honour, which in the present state of British supremacy cannot but seem over-scrupulous and out of time and place.

No other objections of much weight appear likely to arise against the "Codification-Plan" proposed. European Judges or Magistrates will not be permitted to lean for support on others; and their responsibility to those who pay as well as to those who appoint them will be undivided as it ought to be. This will compel each Individual to make himself thoroughly master of the entire system of laws in force:—no one it is presumed will venture to call that an evil.

In a former Letter, a brief sketch was given of a simplified project for the organization of the *Mofussil* Jurisdictions; that scheme was probably very imperfect and open to numerous amendments from experience and intelligence. Its main features were 1st, to admit of Native Juries under some modification or shape, in the decision of petty causes, and gradually to introduce them in more important cases, following the approved practices in Ceylon and in the Company's Native Army—2d. To bring Justice in all practicable cases as near as possible to the door of the suitor, instead of compelling the parties' sureties and witnesses to ruin themselves by travelling in quest of it. 3rdly. To introduce an English Bar and English proceedings as much as possible in the chief Courts, beginning with the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*. 4thly. To separate utterly the functions of Police and Magistracy, from those of Judge, and still more of Collector, or any Fiscal or Commercial employment.

In Bengal at least there is happily no need to insist strongly on the last of these four topics: the latter branch of this unnatural conjunction of evil augury to the governed, has fortunately never found much favour in the sight of the enlightened persons who direct the administration, and who have no partiality for cheap and compendious rule unfettered by forms and scruples. It is not a very bold prophecy to foretell that the *Retrospective* System of Revenue and Justice will not be long-lived in any quarter of

India. It carries in its bosom the certain elements of its own disease and death, nor will it probably survive the zealous patronage of a few honest but mistaken partisans of this fanciful Utopia of Village and Ryotwar government, who have set the thing going with every advantage of hearty support, and yet cannot prevent or ward off premature languishment and decay. The principle of separating the Magisterial and Judicial offices, appears also to be admitted among us on this side of India, by the frequent appointment of assistant or joint Judges and Magistrates in large or disturbed districts. Something is supposed to be gained by the manner of appointing these additional officers as Subordinates or Assistants to the Chief, instead of giving them that distinct and independent character, which in point of fact they usually maintain from the virtual separation of duties. What this gain is, or whether it be not rather in shadow than in substance may be doubtful; but this much may perhaps be said with safety, that most of the Zillahs are infinitely too large to be superintended with justice or effect by any one man, whatever his talents and bodily activity. Either a complete division of labour ought to take place in the same territorial space between two functionaries, one for Police, the other for Judicial duties, by which method, according to known principles, each separately would perform more work, and perform it better; or, if there be really any thing worth preserving in the union of the Judge and Magistrate's office in one person within the same arrondissement—the Zillahs ought to be split into two or more circles of manageable dimension. The objection of additional expence can scarcely apply with great force when the proposition is merely to take territory and Functionaries as they now stand, geographically and numerically, and only to change the apportionment of men to square miles. But even if the plan did involve considerable expence in Magistrates' establishments, jails, cutcheries &c. it is difficult to see how that can be a solid objection while one sterling pound of "surplus" revenue (a term not very intelligible in Economics) is exhibited in balance beyond the wants of the country for the expences of its government and protection. It is difficult to comprehend what "wants" can be more pressing in any country, after protection against invasion and spoliation is secured, than the due and sufficient administration of Justice, and security of person and property! But fortunately no such dilemma exists to embarrass the benevolent wishes of the local administration of India: there is enough we are told and to spare, out of those revenues which are becoming hourly more productive under the shelter of that complete and thorough protection from foreign war and rapine which is the happy result of British Indian Supremacy and the consequent march of improvement and civilization.

Although the duties of Indian police, comprehending prevention of crime, seizure and commitment of offenders, together with the custody of prisoners and infliction of punishments duly awarded, ought to form the particular province of one Magistrate in each district, and if duly performed they would be quite as much as any one man could efficiently get through, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why a large and general Commission of the Peace should not exist in every zillah, spread over its face and acting in aid of the stipendiary officer who should be considered as chief magistrate and superintendant of the district Police, and preside at periodical sessions, where offences might be disposed of when not deemed of magnitude enough to occupy the time of the ambulatory Judges who would be more usefully occupied in Civil adjudications under the plan of very frequent Circuits instead of Stationary Provincial Tribunals. It would become necessary for the regular magistrate to keep a vigilant eye on the possible abuse of power and privilege by individuals in the Commission engaged in commerce or business as planters, and the smallest abuse of this nature would be visited by a discreditable exclusion from the Commission, while greater vexations would of course be effectually corrected in the Supreme Court, which exercises the powers of the King's Bench in this particular. But if a judgment may be formed from what we see, the free admission of European Gentlemen to reside, colonize, or

even exercise authority, is an unmixed benefit to every province whither they resort. Those districts most thickly strewed with forbidden colonists in the shape of Indigo Planters and Dealers in Saltpetre and Sugar bear on their smiling faces the best and surest marks of that prosperity which must ever follow where capital flows over a country, stimulating improvement and encouraging industry and competition. The Judge, Register, Surgeon of the District, and all intelligent and respectable European Residents might fitly be Justices of the Peace, and it would be a very great and appropriate spur to honorable emulation, if the door to this great and enviable distinction, which raised its holder to a level with the trusted magnates of the land, were thrown open to a very few Native Land-holders of exemplary character and sufficient wealth to set them above suspicion of corruption.

It has been a matter of wonder with many, why no one in power has ever thought of turning to useful public account in more ways than one, the Medical Officer of each Civil Station. His time is very inadequately occupied by professional duties in most cases;—but his salary is so scanty that it would be unjust to expect him to devote his leisure hours to extraneous public employment, instead of employing them to eke out his slender allowances by precarious commercial adventure. A very moderate addition to the stipend of this numerous class of half employed Public Officers, would induce most of them to devote four or five hours of each day to the service of Government, in preference to seeking amelioration of their slender fortunes in the hazardous pursuits of Commerce. As a body they are necessarily men of better education than any equally numerous class of men in the country—they are usually of more mature age than other European Gentlemen when they arrive in India, and their profession gives them a pleasing and proper influence in society generally, and no common respect among the Natives. It is difficult to comprehend why so valuable and useful a *material* as this class of individuals has been suffered to remain comparatively unprofitable to the State and the Public, and if no unseasonable jealousies stand in the way of their employment, whether as Commissioners of Requests, or Petty Suits, or Justices of Peace, resident at the Sudder Station, and in charge while the Magistrate may be called away to a distant part of the Zillah, it is conceived that the most substantial benefit at a trifling cost might be thus derived to the Administration of Justice, from thus occupying whatever portion of a Civil Surgeon's time is left at his disposal, after paying his morning and evening visit to his Jail and Hospital, and writing an occasional Epistle to the Medical Board in Calcutta.

Dec. 24, 1821.

PHILOPATRIS.

Future Disappearance of Barrackpore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Had the above title, with which I have headed this Letter, appeared in a Calcutta Newspaper 15 or 20 years ago, all the Staff, civil and military, would perhaps have taken the alarm, and without enquiring into the danger and looking it boldly in the face or using any means to avert it, probably without even reading the letter, they would have cried out "High Treason! Mutiny! Sedition!" But this disaster is not to happen from a Gun-powder plot, nor from the sudden eruption of a volcano; but from the silent operation of a natural cause, whose imperceptible advances will barely afford sufficient warning of the mischief which now menaces, and if timely precautions are not taken, will ultimately overtake this admired Cantonment, the quiet Retreat of our illustrious Governors.

The most valuable thing about your Paper, Mr. Editor, is unquestionably its utility, and especially to the Government; The Government ought therefore to be your main supporters, from a sense of gratitude for the vast quantity of useful and interesting information you are perpetually bringing to their notice, of which, if they do not reap the benefit, your merit is not the less.

But to the point: it is well known that the Ganges is continually altering its course, through the influence of the current; the cause of which is explained in Rennel's Memoir of a Map &c.* This alteration being very gentle and gradual, generally passes unobserved, except in the neighbourhood of Stations, Cantonments, &c. but although the progress of the operation is imperceptible the evil is at last seen. Thus I remember that the River Bank above the Bungalows at Barrackpore was in 1797 and 1798, high and steep, and covered with trees and underwood, indeed a complete jungle; but riding a few days ago down the road that has been made as far as opposite the village of Bhuddee Pattee, below Gyretty, I observed under the bank, a low flat of loamy soil, from one to two hundred yards in width, projecting from what appears to have been the original bank, along the edge of which this new road has been made, extending about a mile and a half in length. Whether this projection be a deposit from the river within these few years, or part of the old bank which has been cut away (not by the force of the current but by the hands of man), it matters not as far as regard my present purpose; which is to draw attention to a fact, that threatens the Cantonment with destruction, either at a nearer or remoter period.

For about half a mile above the most northern residence of any Military Officer, this loamy flat, which forms a natural barrier against the inroads of the river, is rapidly passing away in the form of bricks. There is at present a quantity of these ready, or preparing for transmission, large enough to build a little Babel or infant Pyramid, or at least sufficient for constructing a mass of building equal in size to the Royal Barracks. The soil is apparently well adapted for the purpose, and if this brick-making is allowed to go on, this natural defence will soon entirely disappear: for what can withstand the rage of these Babylonian purveyors? But lately, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, I understand they demolished a mountain: in spite of all the endeavours of that Atlas of Whiggism, the SCOTSMAN, to prop them up. "Salisbury Craigs," which had braved the fury of four thousand winters, were pulled down and converted into houses. So it will be here; and one year's extraordinary rise of the river, or a very few years of the ordinary effect of the current, will leave that end of the Cantonment at the mercy of the stream; which will then overflow the Race Course, as being much lower than the ground the Bungalows stand on; perhaps the lowest of any spot between Fulta and Barrackpore. Enormous sums of money must hereafter be expended either to preserve the Cantonments or remove them; but by a little attention to the bank as far as Fulta, now, this immense expence may be saved and the evil averted.

I do not imagine that the convenience of making bricks there can weigh for a moment against the mischief it is likely to produce. But if they are made for behoof of the Government, it is truly spending pounds to save pence (or being penny-wise and pound-foolish); since three or four miles of water carriage, either further from or nearer to Calcutta, will cause no material difference of expence; and I think there could be no difficulty in finding another such loamy bank. If we reflect on the mass of earth carried away daily, and consider the effect of leaving a free course to the body of the water continually acting on this soft soil, we may perceive how much is hazarded, for the trifling convenience of making bricks on this particular part of the bank. All calculation as to the probability of the river taking a particular direction in future, is vain; for this is known not to depend on appearances near any given spot, but to be affected by some jutting bank or projecting point several miles above it being undermined and consequently carried away. Such an operation goes on without any outward mark that could excite the slightest suspicion in the observer until the banks actually give way. Nay, the river following its usual unaccountable caprices, may forsake Barrackpore altogether; but all our anticipations on the subject are but vague conjectures, notwithstanding the scientific opinion of Surveyors, and the deliberate decisions of Committees.

* Any one looking at Rennel's Map of the River will see that the two small rocks now several hundred yards from the Bank in the midst of the Stream once stood in-land on the right bank near Colgong below Baughulpore.

To conclude, I have myself no House or Bungalow at Barrackpore, and no personal interest, whatever; but write this merely for what I think the public good.

Your obedient Servant,

On the River, Dec. 10, 1821.

P. S.—I have just met an old resident at Barrackpore, who gives out that the ground alluded to is a deposit, and that although the bricks have been making for some years, the earth removed thereby is regularly replaced every rainy season. But as this flat rises only about half the height above the surface of the water that the old bank does on which the Bungalows stand, it is manifest that if no earth had been removed to make bricks, it had been so much additional ground gained to support the Cantonment against the encroachments of the river. I may well mention here the instance of the river Dumooduh: this once joined the river Hooghly a little above the town of Hooghly; it now joins the Ganges, about Tamlook I think. The old bed is still traceable, but the nearest part of the Dumooduh is now 40 or 50 miles distant from the Hooghly.

Settlement of Singapore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the BENGAL HURKARU of the 5th of Sept. last, I have just perused a Letter bearing the signature of "ARISTIDES."

The object that Writer professes to have in view, is, "to correct some few errors, which he says, have obtained publication and pretty extensive circulation" in an article signed "A FREE TRADER" from "Harley-street," concerning the British Settlement of Singapore, Sumatra, &c.—but I regret, that I cannot give him credit for the success of his laudable endeavours.

It is not my intention, just now, to enter, as I could do somewhat at large, into the merits of the subject generally, nor into the question, as to the expediency or right, in the first occupancy of Singapore by the English; those points have already been discussed, and will hereafter be settled, no doubt, by abler men than either ARISTIDES or myself; though my opinion, from a tolerably intimate knowledge of the circumstances, is highly favorable, not only to the measure of first forming a Factory there, but also, for various important reasons, to its being retained by the British Government. Neither shall I follow ARISTIDES through the different remarks he has made respecting the proceedings of Sir Stamford Raffles on Sumatra, &c. nor shall I comment on the propriety, or otherwise, of the conduct of the Bengal Captain, whom that writer mentions as having by the powerful charms of the assumed rank of Lieut. Colonel, won the heart of "an amiable young lady."

ARISTIDES, however, must excuse me, if I venture to insinuate, that he has been led into a gross error, if he does, as he says, suppose, that the Trade of the Eastern Archipelago, with the exception of Java and the Moluccas, would not afford employment for 1,000 tons of Shipping in a year. This statement is really so very much at variance with fact, that it requires the utmost stretch of charity towards the Writer, not to infer, that he must have known better, having had, as he informs us, "several years residence or rambling in those parts." Indeed his present remote and possibly longer residence or rambling "on the Nerbuddah" (so far from his former scene of action) is hardly sufficient to account for so extraordinary an assumption.

I have myself visited Singapore lately, and I can without hesitation affirm, that the trade of this place alone, has employed more than double that quantity of Shipping per annum; reckoning on a yearly average from its first establishment, when it was a perfect jungle, up to the month of August last.

(The remaining paragraphs of the Letter, as to the comparative claims of Colonel Farquhar, Captain Travers, and Captain Mackenzie, are necessarily omitted.)

I am, Sir, your most obedt. servant,

Sand-Heads, Dec. 6, 1821.

IMPARTIAL.

A Fragment.

Your Bark may hail
The mighty Ganges, with his troubled tide,
The land extended in one lengthened dale,
Where scarce a mountain rears his wooded side,
The Garden of the East, where paltriest slaves abide.

4
But yet, when gentlest Winter holds his reign,
Far to the West the adverse winds will bear
The Bark, that may not greet the savage train,
Where Madagascar smiles her baneful year,
And o'er the Ocean wide, both far and near,
Shed its sweet perfumes in the morning's dew,
Than uttur's sweetest scent, to seamen dear,
For generous feelings swell among that crew,
Who fond with Ocean sports, land's memory imbue.

5
In native hall,—the fool may prattle loud,
Of India's fertile plains, and golden sand;
Her smiling skies, with scarce a passing cloud;
Of harmless men, who dwell in that rich land;
T'were wise for those, who longing seek her strand,
In search of wealth, may ne'er be realized,
To feed their hopes, nor break the magic wand;
But ne'er by me, shall brother be advised,
To part with life,—for dust, by man too highly prized.

6
He, who hath sailed upon the Thames' clear wave,
Hath seen a sight more fair than Ganges' stream,
And marked the varied banks his waters lave,
The flower, the brake, the tree, with which they teem;
The stately roof, that brightens in the beam,
Of suns, that ever vary, never burn;
And round dark London, masts like forests seem,
For barks, from every clime, do there sojourn;
And ever winds the sail, fair Thames, thy mazy turn.

7
Ganges! thy swampy banks but mock the scenes
Of varied landscape, that his waves confines,
Where oft the decent church-spire intervenes,
And there the crops in purest triumph shines.
When shall thy sons forget to rear their shrine
To each deformed Idol they adore?
But rear their temples to the God divine,
And lay their gilded fane along the shore,
And jetty tribes obey the muezzin's call no more.

8
Though Ganges rolls an ampler tide than thine,
Here meanest slaves their toil reluctant ply,
And fewer barks divide his turbid brine,
But frequent barge and pinnace bring supply
Of those, who seek for health, a purer sky;
And some,—how few,—yet ah! the happiest they,
Who Albion's cliffs again may yet descry,
Or go,—where woos some clime of milder ray,
To spend the sunset-hour of Life's short wintry day.

9
Oh ne'er may livid corpse pollute thy wave,
So clear it woos fair Beauty's fairest daughters;
But Ganges is of empires the sole grave,
And daily rolls dead thousands in his waters.
Perched on his prey, around the vulture scatters
Fragments, and shreds, to fill the leper maws;
The crane gigantic asks not battle's slaughters,
Thy shores are strew'd with dead: and why? because,
Such bids their holiest wish, and such the Shaster's laws.

10
To them, 'tis Nature's gift, their savage mood,
And we may shudder, yet regret it not;
But when her gentlest dips his fangs in blood,
And tears the livid corpses, as they rot,

Can it be he that guards the lonely cot,
The shepherd's sole companion, as they tend
Their fleecy care, on some wild heathy spot,
Of brutes the wisest; and man's trustiest friend?
But here they claim no lord, whose roof may shelter lend.

11
Yes, I have seen thy faithless waves leave dry
The flower, which Death, both fresh, and sear, may reap:
And there, but late, had sealed the languid eye
Of that lov'd form, its parents bade thee keep,
And trusted to thy waves, its longest sleep:
As fast my barge did shoot, with arrows' force,
Adown the current of thy noiseless deep,
I saw the Pariah tear, without remorse,
The naked, bleeding limbs of that scarce lifeless corpse.

ARION:

Political Agents.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Queries of your Correspondent "A Looker-on"—are worth examination: though I think they might be condensed nearly into one, viz. "Whether a Political Agent is to be considered as invested with Military as well as Civil Authority?"—or more directly "Whether he is the Representative of the Commander in Chief as well as of the Governor General."

I (a military man) do for one conceive, that a Political Agent might with great propriety suspend an attack after it had been ordered: nay even after it had commenced;—because, the benefit of the State, and not the glory of the Troops, is the first consideration; besides the effusion of human blood is always to be avoided if possible.

But to all his other Queries I answer—No!—I do not think a Political Agent (perhaps of no military rank) at liberty to specify the numbers or description of Troops to be employed, nor can he regulate their internal movements in the field; or what is the same thing, make his own dispositions; neither do I conceive that the Commanding Officer would be free from responsibility who should allow of it. I do not imagine either that any Soldier would be punished for disobedience of the Political Agent's orders; unless the Field Orders should have distinctly specified that his directions were to be complied with and considered final.

I think in this way, because a Civilian who perhaps never saw a shot fired, or a Battalion drawn up, might be nevertheless a very efficient Political Agent; though no one would be mad enough to suppose such a person capable of justly appreciating the powers of Troops, or of being qualified to guide their evolutions. I have known one instance where an attack failed, when the Troops were specified by a person of this description. Every Java man will remember the first attack on Sambas, when (it is said) our beloved and lamented hero, Gillespie, then Commanding the Forces, was not consulted.

If a Political Agent has in reality, ever wielded both powers, still it would be highly improper to descend upon the question which would arise; because there is no doubt that discretionary power, here, like that of the Dictator in cases of danger at ancient Rome, supersedes even established rules.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dec. 23, 1821.

EGIS.

Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. J. C. ENNIS, aged 34 years.

At Bombay, on the 10th ultimo, JOHN FLANAGHAN, Riding Master Serjeant of the Horse Artillery, aged 28 years.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th ultimo, Captain JOHN COVENTRY, of the Engineers, of a bilious fever; he was an excellent Officer, and is much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In the Camp at Morassa, on the 3d ultimo, Lieutenant CHARLES BERNARD PARKER, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Cannanore, on the 29th of November, MARIANNE, wife of GEORGE MATHER, Esq. Surgeon on that Establishment.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—81—

News from the Eastward.

At the present moment, when the eyes of the commercial world are directed towards Eastern Asia, in consequence of the investigation which was entered into by the Committee of the House of Lords, in order to ascertain the best means of promoting and extending our trade in the East, and the negotiation that is known to have been pending with the Dutch Government regarding the Island of Singapore, whose growing importance our rivals naturally regard with jealousy, while we justly consider it as the key to the Eastern Archipelago, and likely to form in a short time the Grand Dépôt of our Eastern Trade,—we are happy to lay before our Readers a series of observations on the politics of this quarter of the world, by a person who from being on the spot may be considered qualified to furnish correct intelligence. They are extracts of Letters addressed by the Gentleman in question to a friend in Bengal, and perhaps not the less valuable that they were not written expressly for publication; but we have taken the liberty omit to some parts, where, according to our judgement, the personal bias of the Writer has led him to draw conclusions which we are convinced he himself on mature reflection would probably correct. If the information contained in the following extracts tend in any manner to diffuse just notions of the value of our possessions, and the manner of maintaining and strengthening our footing in the East, we shall be sufficiently rewarded by the gratification that we feel in being the means of communicating it to the Public.

"Probably one of the first subjects respecting which you wish for information, is the Palembang affair, the termination of which we all regret sadly. Had the Dutch trusted to their physical strength, the old Sultan would have still reigned paramount in his dominions, but intrigue and artifice gained them the victory. The Raja of Jambi, which you know lies a little north of Palembang in the East Coast of Sumatra, had promised to support the Sultan, and at the last attack he had the command of certain principal Batteries, which command the passage of the river. Five hundred Dollars was the sum given to him by the Dutch, with a promise of more, in the event of the affair terminating successfully. He, being under engagements with the Sultan had a difficult game to play; however, on the grand assault being made on his battery, he fired on the Dutch with blank cartridges, and they of course got into the Jambi Raja's Batteries, and from that they were enabled to drive the Palembangese into their Town. Here the Sultan still continued to resist them, and set fire to a great part of the Town, which is said to have given his people so much umbrage that they went over almost to a man to the Dutch. The Sultan still defended himself with 500 Malays in a little Fort; but he was eventually obliged to conclude a treaty with the Enemy, by which he was compelled to resign the Government to his younger Brother, (who accompanied De Koek's Army, and is the same person we set up in 1812) and go himself to Batavia. They shipped him off as you may naturally suppose to Batavia as fast as they could; on his arrival there, the Baron refused to see him or have any communication with him, and he was placed under the surveillance of a European guard.

"The last accounts from Batavia state, that he has been condemned by the Hoog Rade to be banished to the Island of Banda, (one of the Moluccas) and that they have assigned 250 guilders a month for his subsistence, a sum which at that place will barely purchase him the common necessities of life, such as rice, &c. This hard treatment of so brave a man is not creditable to its authors; but is less disgraceful than many reports that are circulated. The Raja of Jambi has met with the reward of his treachery. The Dutch, after they had secured the possession of the place, laid hold of him, and it is said keep him *en detenu* until he shall have refunded the amount given him. The new Sultan HAS SUCCEEDED, it is true; but he is more a tool than any of his predecessors have ever been even in their most abject state. The Dutch are to have the entire monopoly of the trade of the Port, to establish their own Custom-House, to collect all duties for themselves and to build a Fort at Palembang; for which the Sultan is to furnish them with all the Purkakas. In short they have

left him nothing but the title of Sultan, and such resources as are derivable from the interior, which are small indeed.

"On the new Sultan's return, he was not able to find a place to lie in, and is now occupying a temporary shed in the jungle, until a mansion for him can be completed. Col. Keir has been sent over as Resident, to reward him for the many annoyances he met with lately at Banca, from the Tin being constantly carried away by Pirates. I asked an Arab who lately arrived here from Palembang, how they liked their new Resident? He replied, he bore a good name, but as yet they had not been able to distinguish the difference between him and any former one.

"From Java we hear little except that the Cholera Morbus is raging throughout the island, so that in some places the crops are perishing on the ground because there is nobody to reap them. They are so flushed with their success at Palembang that they are now endeavouring to strike a grand political stroke in this quarter. The Rajah of Lingin, the younger Brother of the Sultan, is now here, and has been for sometime called by the Dutch, Sultan of Johore, merely in opposition to our Sultan; but neither of them have been invested with the Regalia, which still remain in the hands of the Tuanko Poetrie, or Queen Dowager, and is now at Rhio where she resides. They were endeavouring to induce the old Lady to give up the crown jewels to the younger brother, in which negotiation ——— from Malacca is the agent on the part of the Dutch. The ——— has done every thing in his power to prevent it, but as he is not invested with any political functions by the Governor General, all he can do is, to persuade them how much our Government will be dissatisfied should they effect the arrangement. It appears the Queen Dowager can only give them up to the heir apparent with the function of the Tomongong of Singapore and the Bundahana of Pahung. The former of course withholds his consent, and the Bundahana says if our Sultan and Tomongong will go up to Pahung he will engage that his consent shall be withheld as to the Rajah of Lingin's succession.

"They appear to be the more anxious for this just now, as they think that having the crowned Sultan of Johore in their power, he may cede the Island of Singapore (a part of his dominions) to them in full sovereignty. However, the business does not hinge upon that now. It might have had its weight formerly; but the question of our right to retain Singapore now assumes a different character, and the last accounts from home regarding this settlement were exceedingly favorable. A Committee of the House of Lords had been sitting a long time; and a report of their proceedings up to the 25th of April was sent on shore for perusal, by the Captain of the Bridgewater on her way to China about a fortnight ago. They say that Mr. Elout the Dutch Commissioner has returned to Holland in consequence of a communication to Baron Fagel by our ministers, stating that under present circumstances Singapore could not possibly be given up. It appears that the Committee just alluded to are taking a general view of the Trade and capabilities of the Eastern Islands (a thing which has in some measure been elicited by the publication of Mr. Crawford's Book) and of Singapore in particular. At all events this must be retained as an outlet for British manufactures. The opening of the trade to China is another point to which they have been directing their attention, but which appears doubtful of success. But if we retain this, the merchants will be recompensed in some measure; for the China Junks would bring down Tea here in vast quantities if they knew that vessels would take it off their hands. Several hundred chests were brought down by the last Junks, and they met with so immediate a sale for it that I suspect they will continue the speculation this year also.

"Mr. Crawford is coming down to form Commercial Treaties, it is said, with the Malay States. I cannot foresee any good that can accrue from his mission, as already many treaties exist, the observance of which we have not exacted from the Natives, owing more to the indifference with which the Supreme Government view our East-insular politics, than any other cause; and such is the influence and activity of the Dutch that the Native chiefs are afraid to do any thing.

With the downfall of the Sultan of Palembang the Malays may date the loss of their independence. You may recollect a disturbance which took place in the beginning of 1819 with the Dutch and Bugis at Rhio, which terminated in a Bugis Prince (Knaugbalawa), coming over here with the remaining part of his followers. They, or rather the Prince, left this for the Celebes in the latter end of last year (1820); and we have understood since, on his return to Tapamana, the Raja of which is his uncle, and to whose daughter he was married, this person banished him and divorced him from his wife, to satisfy the Dutch at Macassar.

"Mr. Crawford is I understand going eventually to Siam, which place if we could once get a firm footing in it, would ameliorate the distressed state of British commerce more than all the Eastern Islands put together. The proximity of it to Cochin China, Tonguin and Cambodia would cause an immense demand for European manufactures. The produce of Siam is besides very valuable. I only hope Mr. Crawford will make a better arrangement than the French did in the days of yore. It is said he is to visit the Moluccas also; but I am a Dutchman if the Baron permits him or any other British subject to go there. The— was out last month on a trip of pleasure for a week; they went back and touched at old Johore on the Peninsula; and after viewing the fortifications of the ancient capital of the Johore Empire, they sailed west and returned home (after having circumnavigated the Island) through the old straits of Singapore. The Island is found to be much larger than was at first expected; the breadth is ascertained by observation of mer. alt. to be 13 and the length about 30 or 32 miles. They have not exactly ascertained the longitude of the most western point, but they have supposed it to be so. The circuit is fully 90 miles. They are going out again in a short time to determine the longitude of the western point which I imagine will be about what they have stated it to be, for they had very good instruments with them. This makes our Island much larger than Pinang. Many fresh water rivulets have been found on a firm plain country at the Eastern extremity."

"Note.—I should have remarked in its proper place the very amiable character, which the new Resident (Colonel Keir) bears, as a Gentleman and a Soldier; and I have no doubt he will acquit himself in his civil capacity to the satisfaction of all classes, independent as he must now be of such counsellors as he was obliged formerly to be guided by. In his noviciate as Resident of Banca he learnt no doubt to appreciate the Malay character, and had leisure to be fully versed in their language and customs. There certainly is not the slightest apprehension of his pursuing in any way the same line of conduct which brought down on the head of the former resident of Banca the censure of all descriptions of Natives, and which appears to have displeased even his own Government, though they could have received but his own imperfect account of them;—one of the advantages of a shackled Press. It is worthy of remark that the Dutch boast of the freedom of their Press; but being requested to explain wherein it consists, they answer "Look at the Papers; behold the free manner in which we abuse one another, and even foreigners!" "But suppose" let it be asked, "you were to attempt to comment on the acts of your government, or on the public conduct of any of your public functionaries, what then, Myaher? "Oh, Doonder und Blixen! that must not be!"

Bengal, December 20, 1821.

Commercial Reports.

MANILLA COMMERCIAL REPORT, OCTOBER 25, 1821.

Indigo, 100 dollars per quintal first quality, and very little to be procured. Sugar, 6½ dollars per pekul, first quality.—Coffee, 25 dollars per pekul, first quantity, scarce.—Cotton, 20 to 21 dollars per pekul.

The approaching Crop of Sugar is expected to be large; but as the new "Arancel" (Custom-House Regulations), as promulgated by the Cortes was to be put in execution shortly, its price was expected to be low in the ensuing season. The Indigo Crops for last year had failed in part, which occasioned its high price. Money is scarce, owing to various causes, the principal of which are a general distrust of the future, and the recent losses at Acapulco.

Letters from the Interior.

The first of the following paragraphs is from a Letter of one of our Correspondents in Camp, dated December 24, 1821; the remainder on the same subject, but of earlier date, are from the INDIA GAZETTE of yesterday.

Camp, a few marches from Tehree.—Our Detachment in Camp consists of the 2d Light Cavalry, 6 Companies of the 2d Native Infantry, a Battalion of the 3d Native Infantry, and several Companies of the 8th Native Infantry, besides an Artillery Officer with two guns. The force was collected for the purpose of quelling a disturbance which has taken place between the Troops of Scindiah under his rebel Chief, Secunder, and those of the Tehree Rajah. Since the arrival of our Troops, Secunder has complied with the directions of the Acting Governor General's Agent, Lieutenant Moodie, and retreated towards his Head-quarters.

The Tehreans and Secunder's troops have come to blows: the following is an extract upon the subject from a private letter written on the spot by a gentleman to a friend of our's here, who has kindly permitted us to insert it. It is satisfactory to observe, that Scindiah is not implicated in the business, but continues faithful in his alliance.

Camp between the Betwa and the Dussawn Rivers.—"The Battalion marched from Bandah on the 2d December, after 30 minutes notice. This sudden movement was owing to serious dispute between Jose Secunder (Scindiah's General) and the Tehree Rajah, one of the feudal chiefs of Bundelcund, whose territory borders on that of Scindiah. The quarrel originated in some trifling matter. I fancy of etiquette on the part of Scindiah's Vakeel and the Tehree Rajah. Words as usual were followed by blows, and a pitched battle was fought upon the spot where we now are, by a part of Scindiah's army and that of the Rajah; the former being defeated with loss of guns, &c. Incensed at the loss, Secunder collected his whole army, with an immense train of artillery, and took up a position within a few miles of Tehree,—threatening destruction. In this state of affairs, the Governor General's agent arrived as mediator, but refused to treat with either party, until they separated their troops and gave up all hostile appearances. Secunder appeared to hesitate, and be slow in his movements; amounting almost to a denial of the British authority. The agent of Government determined to support its dignity, assembled by forced marches all the troops in Bundelcund,—stopped H. M. 24th and the 3d N. I passed through Bundelcund on the relief—a Battalion and field train were called from Cawnpore, &c. &c. Thus in a very few days an army was collected which Secunder did not at all like, and he took himself off, ready to agree to any terms, however hard. We thought matters adjusted, and were preparing to return to cantonments, when an order arrived from the Resident at Gwalior to stand fast; and it is supposed to be the intention of Scindiah to take advantage of the present conduct of Secunder as an excuse for culling in the assistance of the British Government in seizing him, which he has been long wishing but unable to do. Secunder has been a rebel to Scindiah for several years, and makes his own collections for the payment of the troops.

I am no farther in the secret of the affair, but there is no saying where it may end. I wish with all my heart it may be soon, as we are all without tents, bedding, or any comfort about us. We moved in the night, and marched at the rate of 30 miles a day. We are within 16 coss of Jehagur, the fort where Secunder generally fixes his head-quarters. The account of the affair will probably reach Calcutta in a magnified form; for even in this neighbourhood it has made more noise than it deserves."

We have also been favored with another dispatch from the obliging Correspondent who first advised us of the disturbances on the Tehree frontier. It explains the original cause of the quarrel between the Tehreans and Secunder, and is dated 20th December.

Camp near Kereah, Nonogwah, December 20, 1821.—On the 8th instant (upon receiving the express of the Governor General's Agent) we (2d Batt. 3d. N. I.) started at 4 p. m. across the country, halting only for rest and such refreshment as we could get, and arrived here on the morning of the 11th, having traversed about 70 miles where there are no roads beyond mere foot paths, over immense rocks and stones, and several rivers, particularly the Dussawn, which was very troublesome.

We are now at Kereah, in Scindiah's country, near the late field of battle, in a plain where two armies of 30,000 each might encamp.

Jeswant Rao Patunkur and Josec Secunder, two of the Scindiah's officers, were in the vicinity of Tehree, making their collections, and their Dewan was in Tehree. The Rajah's son happened to pass while the Dewan was at his devotions, and because he did not salaam, ordered an elephant into his camp under pretence of his being muhst, and consequently unruly. The Dewan's followers endeavoured to save their tents and property and fired some blank cartridges at it. This the Tehreans construed into an aggravation of the first offence, and severely chastised the Dewan and his people. After this the Rajah's son offered the Dewan presents and entertainments, which the latter refused, and laid his case before his chiefs, who moved down towards Tehree, sending forward the Raj ke Pultun and 4 guns. These the Tehreans attacked when unprepared, and most unexpectedly, with horse and foot on both sides, killing 70 or 80 on the spot, and wounding an immense number who have since died, and taking their guns and standards. These the Governor General's Agent ordered to be forthwith restored; but while the blood of the vanquished was heated by these provocations, they refused to receive them, saying they would *retake* them. However they have subsequently been induced to accede, and have retreated peaceably and quietly. On the field of battle was a hut, into which most of the slain were cast, and the walls thrown in over them. The remainder were buried in the hole behind it that had been excavated for mud to build the hut.

We are all in the dark why we are kept embodied. There are in Camp the 2d Light Cavalry, a Brigade of 6 pounders; the 1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry, the 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry, and the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry. The last is put to a complete bivouack, as our Camp was left standing at Chatterpore, there being no means of moving it. I am aware there are a number of reports prevailing very different from the above statement, which induced me to avail myself of the occasion I had to address you, to relate the facts as being on the spot."

We have to add to the foregoing a few remarks upon Scindiah's probable policy in his present difficulties extracted from the private letter of an esteemed friend in Bundelcund, just received:

"It seems that Scindiah has seized this opportunity of getting the upper hand of Secunder, who has set him at defiance for years. Scindiah will first attack him, and if he fails, (as he will almost to a certainty) our troops will be called in. Josec has several forts, and one called Elzaghur is, I understand, a strong one. He has been wronged, and yet behaved remarkably well after the Governor General's Agent interfered. If he marched to Gwalior, he could with ease obtain possession of Scindiah's person and might then make terms for himself. I think Scindiah has Maharatta shrewdness enough to see that if he pushes the business much further, it will end in his being obliged to accept a subsidiary force, and to avoid this to which he has uniformly manifested the greatest aversion, he will most probably patch it up."

Erratum.

In the JOURNAL of yesterday, page 66, date of Mr. REED's Letter, for "October 6th 1821" READ "October 6th 1812."

Marriage.

At Bombay, on the 8th ultimo, Lieutenant TIMOTHY COSLY, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss LOUISA DIANA VALGAR.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1822.

The First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer of the Supreme Court of Calcutta for the year 1822 commenced this day; and after the three Judges had taken the Bench, and the usual routine was gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as Grand Jurors.

PELEGRINE TREVES, ESQ. FOREMAN.

WILLIAM PRINSEP, ESQ.	HENRY OAKES, ESQ.
RICHARD BEAVIS LLOYD, ESQ.	WILLIAM MAYNE, ESQ.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, ESQ.	THOMAS AMBROSE SHAW, ESQ.
RODERICK ROBERTSON, ESQ.	EDWARD MOLONEY, ESQ.
JOHN HENRY BARLOW, ESQ.	HUGH HOPE, ESQ.
GEORGE JESSOP, ESQ.	JOHN SMITH, ESQ.
JOHN HUNTER, ESQ.	BENJAMIN FERGUSSON, ESQ.
GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.	JOHN O'BRIEN TANDY, ESQ.
ALEXANDER WILSON, ESQ.	THOMAS HUTTON, ESQ.
HENRY WM. HOBHOUSE, ESQ.	ROBERT SANGSTER, ESQ.
GEORGE MACKILLOP, ESQ.	DAVID HUNTER, ESQ.

After the Grand Jury was called over and they had retired and appointed their Foreman, the Honorable Chief Justice addressed them shortly in a very neat and appropriate Speech. After noticing the state of the Calendar, and commenting on the principal cases, which appear upon it, two murders and two cases of forgery, he alluded to his approaching departure, mentioning the time he had sat on that Bench, the state of the rolls when he first took his seat, and the increase of business during that time, but as we are anxious to have this Address as correct as possible we delay giving a full report of it for the present.

Mr. FERGUSSON then rose to address the Court regarding the claim of the "East Indians" (this term we trust is sufficiently approved and understood to warrant us in using it), to serve upon Juries, a question on which it was understood that the Court would deliver its opinions at the opening of the Sessions. On this some conversation passed between the Bar and the Bench, of which we shall take an early opportunity of giving a more particular account but no lengthened discussion of the question ensued, because it was not regularly before the Court.

On the motion of the Advocate General, the Court passed sentence on Ram Narayn Roy, and Byjnaut Sing, the persons convicted last Sessions, of conspiring to bribe the Pundits of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. Byjnaut was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000 rupees and suffer 3 months imprisonment; and Ram Narayn to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees; and both to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for 5 years, under a penalty of 5,000 rupees.

The following is a correct List of the persons called to serve on the Petit Jury for the present Sessions:—

PETIT JURY, FIRST SESSIONS, 1822.

William Bell.	James Draper.	David Wallace.
George Board.	William Davis.	Samuel Williams.
Noah Chick.	David McFarling.	William Wallis.
Charles Christiana.	Francis Agar.	Samuel Wood.
Stephen Claire.	David Mackay.	Thomas Anderson.
William Currie.	William Sandle.	William Brown.
William Churchward.	William Jennings.	Edward Cropley.
Robert Croll.	Peter Hay.	James Cooke.
James Dowling.	Harry Lee.	Thomas Bykes.
Alexander Fraser.	Henry King.	John Davenport.
Samuel Grinsdike.	Daniel Moran.	Joseph Leigh.
Andrew Hough.	Charles Montagne.	Thomas Barfoot.
Sam. Geo. Hutteman.	Henry Mackellar.	Charles Scott.
James Hunter.	James Mackintosh.	John Buckland.
David Hare.	Murdock Mackenzie.	George Poole.
Benjamin L. Jenkins.	David Nuthall.	Patrick Donnelly.
Duncan M. Liddle.	John Phipps.	Robert Orr.
Jas. Alex. McArthur.	William Henry Payne.	Valentine Gottlieb.
John McArthur.	Henry Passmore.	Robert Middleton.
Rich. John Edwards.	Robert Sevestre.	Henry Chalcraft.
John Hastie.	Thomas Wm. Summers.	John Wiseman.
John Gilmore, junior.	Michael Slader.	William V. Bennett.
William Eastgate.	William G. Smith.	John Cook.
John Archibald.	William Toulmin.	Michael Meyers.

A Father's Address to his New-born Babe.

Sad welcome to thee—guiltless stranger!
 Sad welcome to this land of grief!
 For spirits of woe, and fear, and danger,
 Will make thy path as sad as brief,
 While pleasure's meteors cross thy way,
 And lead thy weary feet astray.
 I hail with tears thy sojourn here—
 Nor pride nor joy my bosom warms—
 Who gave thee to this world so drear
 May view thee in its darkest storms:—
 May hear thee curse thine hour of birth,
 And mourn thy pilgrimage on earth.
 Short course thy father's years have sped,
 But not untainted was their flow:—
 The shades that Time's dark wake bespread,
 Are marked with hues of varied woe—
 Sweet one! I dare not hope for thee
 A fate from kindred sorrow free!
 True, that on life's young dawning day
 Is shed a spotless beam from Heaven,
 And purity and rapture play
 Around the home that love hath given;
 But oh! how soon such scene is clouded—
 Such bright but short-lived beam enshrouded!
 Ah yes! e'en childhood's holy smile
 Fades like the glow by rainbow worn,—
 And grief's big gems have hung the while,
 Like dew-drops on the rose of morn;
 These bend yet nurse the tender flower,—
 But sorrow's dews have sterner power!
 Joy's halo circles o'er thy head—
 No thrill is thine of grief refined—
 No thoughts of doubt and anguish bred,
 Raise the dark phantoms of the mind,
 'Tis well on entrance here below
 We little dream the future's woe.
 Darling! by many a pang endeared!
 Sweet bud of life! so passing fair!
 Tho' 'neath her fostering smiles thou'rt reared,
 My sad heart throbs with bodings drear,
 That changed may be thy bosom's feeling—
 Dim the mild eye now bliss revealing.
 A grief-proof shield hadst thou, my boy,
 Did aught avail the fondest prayer,
 But vain the hope—for where is joy
 On earth that's unalloyed by care?
 And all a parent's love may gain
 Is just to blunt the darts of pain.
 But yet if brighter star be thine
 Than on thy father's morn did glow,
 My heart shall own that Hope is mine—
 A peace-compelling calm shall know—
 Sweet as the wearied billows rest,
 When sinks the light breeze on it's breast.

Bandah.

D. L. R.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. W. C. ROSS, late of Bencoolen, deceased—DEMPSTER HEM-
 ING, Esq.
 Mr. W. BAMPTON, late of Bencoolen, deceased—DEMPSTER HEM-
 ING, Esq.
 Sergeant JAMES McMILLAN, deceased—Mr. SAMUEL McMILLAN.
 WILLIAM HILL WALLIS, Esq. late of Poosa, deceased—JOHN
 PALMER, Esq.
 Ensign PATRICK CHAUFURD, late of the Honorable Company's Ben-
 gal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. CAROLINE MORRIS.

To ———.

Then be it so, and part we here—
 The word is pass'd—and I am gone;—
 But I shall shed full many a tear,
 When I am dreary, and alone.
 I lov'd thee well,—of that no more—
 You said, you could not love again;
 And tho' the pang you gave is sore,
 I would not give thee pain for pain.
 Yet let us part, as friends should part;—
 And if a brighter hope I dar'd—
 Mine was an error of the heart;
 Then let a wounded heart be spar'd.
 Farewell!—may you be happy still,
 Nor even dream of misery;
 Tho' I a bitter bowl must fill,
 And pledge its very dregs to thee.
 Then be it so, and part we here—
 The word is past, and I am gone;—
 But I shall shed full many a tear,
 When I am dreary, and alone.

January 2, 1822.

India Gazette.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 7	Triton	British	J. Templeton	S. America	June 24

The *St. ANTONIO* (brig) arrived off Calcutta on Sunday last.**Shipping Departures.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 5	Hamid	Arab	Nacoda	Ceylon
6	Hydrossy	Arab	Nacoda	Cannanore

Nautical Notices.

On Saturday, letters reached town from Ceylon communicating the intelligence of the loss of the Ship *CASTLEREAGH*, belonging to this port. We have been very obligingly favored with the following statement of particulars connected with the unfortunate occurrence.

On the 1st of December the *CASTLEREAGH* quitted Madras Roads, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, and in order to get a birth further to the Northward, for the better landing of her cargo which consisted of timber. Soon after standing out to sea, she met with a heavy swell and strong Northerly and N. E. winds, which carried her on either tack to the Southward. On the 3d of December, the wind and swell increased, causing her to labor very much, when she sprung a leak, which gained so rapidly on the pumps, that the Captain, Officers and Crew were compelled to take to the boats, and abandon the ship. She soon after went down by the stern.

On the day before they quitted the Ship, the Captain had an observation in Lat. 12° 30' N. and 81° 30' E. and states that he considered her position when she foundered to be about Lat. 11° 30' N. and Long. 82° 1' E. The whole of the people who were on board had most providentially reached Ceylon in safety, according to the last letters received from Jaffna.—*John Bull.*

Births.

At Chandernagore, on the 31st ultimo, Madame VERPLOGH, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of *Æ. R. M'DONELL*, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. H. I. F. BERKELEY, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant HILL, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 17th of November, the Lady of the Reverend R. S. HUTCHINGS, A. M., of a Daughter.